



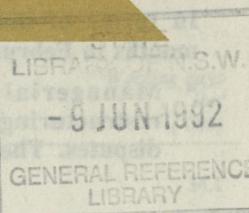
Australian Bureau of Statistics

CATALOGUE NO. 6321.0

EMBARGOED UNTIL 11.30 A.M. 27 MAY 1992

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, AUSTRALIA, FEBRUARY 1992

MAIN FEATURES



In February 1992—

- The level of industrial disputation showed a small increase from the low levels reported in the previous two months. There were 71 disputes reported in progress involving 17,400 employees and the loss of 24,200 working days. By contrast, in January 1992 there were 38 disputes reported involving 5,100 employees and 5,200 working days lost.
- The Manufacturing industry (other than metal products, machinery and equipment) recorded 5,000 working days lost, a substantial increase on the figures reported for the two previous months.
- Victoria recorded 9,500 working days lost, a substantial increase on the number of working days lost in January (700). Industrial disputes in Victoria accounted for 39 per cent of all lost time in Australia.

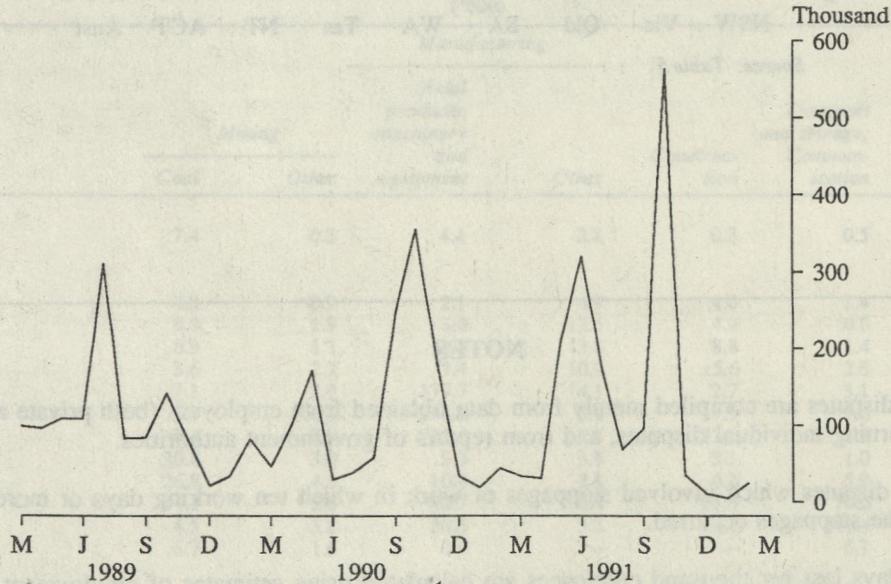
In the twelve months ending February 1992—

- There were 993 disputes reported in progress involving 1,152,100 employees and the loss of 1,576,300 working days.

In terms of working days lost per thousand employees in the twelve months to February 1992:

- There were 260 working days lost per thousand employees in Australia.
- The Coal mining industry recorded 4,299 working days lost per thousand employees, the lowest level for this industry since July 1991.
- The Transport, storage and communication group reported 242 working days lost per thousand employees, the highest rate for this industry since the twelve months to February 1991.

CHART 1. WORKING DAYS LOST, AUSTRALIA



Source: Table 1

INQUIRIES

- for further information about statistics in this publication and the availability of related unpublished statistics contact Laura Smith on Canberra (06) 252 6561 or any ABS State office.
- for information about other ABS statistics and services please contact Information Services on Canberra (06) 252 6627, 252 5402, 252 6007 or any ABS State Office.

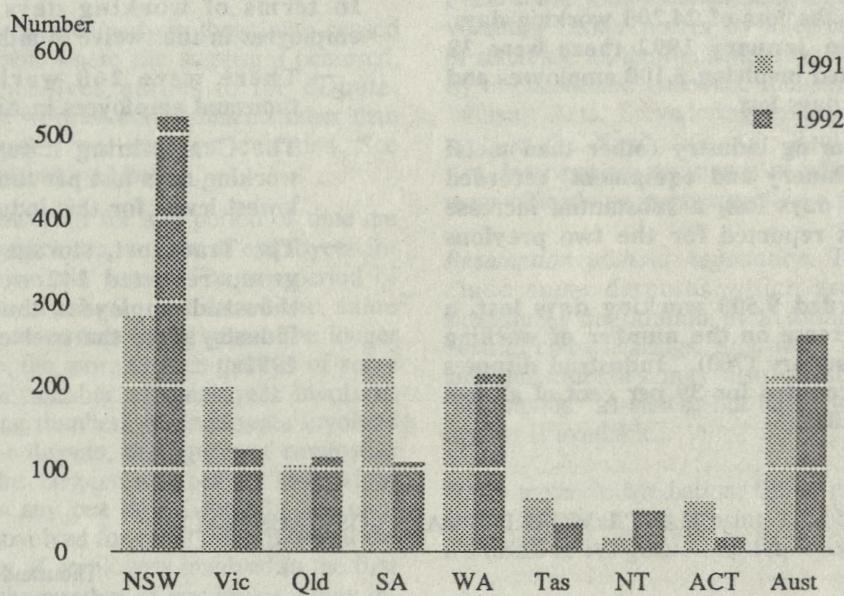
In terms of disputes that ended in the twelve months to February 1992—

- Managerial policy (including award restructuring) was the largest single cause of disputes. There were 505 disputes and 53 per

cent of working days lost identified as being due to this cause.

- Most disputes (770 or 78 %) were settled without recourse to Federal or State legislation.

**CHART 2. WORKING DAYS LOST PER THOUSAND EMPLOYEES,
12 MONTHS ENDING FEBRUARY 1991 AND 1992**



Source: Table 5

NOTES

Statistics of industrial disputes are compiled mainly from data obtained from employers (both private and public sector) and trade unions concerning individual disputes, and from reports of government authorities.

The statistics relate to disputes which involved stoppages of work in which ten working days or more were lost at the establishments where the stoppages occurred.

Statistics on working days lost per thousand employees are calculated using estimates of employment from the Survey of Employment and Earnings and the Labour Force Survey. It should be noted that recent employment estimates from the Survey of Employment and Earnings may be subject to revision as a result of changes being made to the ABS register of businesses. This may result in revisions to estimates of working days lost per thousand employees. For further details refer to the explanatory notes of the publication *Employed Wage and Salary Earners, Australia* (6248.0).

Explanatory Notes and a Glossary are published on pages 6 to 8 of this publication.

IAN CASTLES
Australian Statistician

TABLE 1. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS : AUSTRALIA(a)

Period	Number of disputes(b)		Employees involved ('000)		Working days lost ('000)
	Commenced in period	Total(c)	Newly involved(d)	Total(c)	
1990—December	52	60	21.5	29.2	34.1
1991—January	78	81	10.1	12.7	19.3
February	102	117	40.7	45.4	44.3
March	r102	r118	31.5	34.2	34.0
April r	84	93	22.0	22.9	30.6
May r	114	126	193.4	195.4	212.2
June	97	116	118.3	286.8	320.2
July	116	141	64.1	202.1	174.7
August	91	103	68.5	71.0	69.3
September	76	87	73.2	84.8	96.1
October	83	98	534.4	566.3	563.7
November r	71	81	15.7	19.8	35.6
December	40	r44	6.9	7.7	10.4
1992—January r	36	38	4.9	5.1	5.2
February	67	71	16.6	17.4	24.2
<i>Twelve months ended—</i>					
February 1990	1,325	1,341	718.1	721.1	1,246.3
1991 r	1,191	1,206	716.0	740.2	1,324.2
1992	977	933	1,149.4	1,152.1	1,576.3
December 1989	1,391	1,402	706.4	709.8	1,202.4
1990	1,189	1,193	725.9	729.9	1,376.5
1991 r	1,054	1,058	1,178.7	1,181.5	1,610.5

(a) More detailed information by State and industry is available on request. (b) Disputes affecting more than one industry have been counted as a separate dispute in each industry. See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes. (c) Refers to all disputes in progress during the period. (d) Comprises employees involved in disputes which commenced during the month and additional employees involved in disputes which continued from the previous month.

TABLE 2. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS : INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA, WORKING DAYS LOST(a)
('000)

Period	Manufacturing							
	Mining		Metal products, machinery and equipment	Other	Construction	Transport and storage; Communication	Other industries (b)	All industries
	Coal	Other						
1990—December	7.4	0.3	4.4	2.8	0.3	0.5	18.4	34.1
1991—January	4.8	0.9	2.1	4.9	4.0	1.4	1.2	19.3
February	8.8	1.9	3.0	12.5	4.9	0.8	12.3	44.3
March	8.3	1.1	3.8	3.8	8.8	1.4	6.8	34.0
April	3.6	2.7	3.4	10.9	r5.6	2.6	1.7	r30.6
May	7.1	2.9	179.7	14.1	2.7	3.1	2.5	212.2
June	5.7	6.5	248.8	3.1	17.9	7.0	31.2	320.2
July	8.4	2.9	105.6	2.8	32.5	3.3	19.4	174.7
August	30.8	3.0	5.3	3.8	3.1	1.0	22.3	69.3
September	26.8	4.3	10.4	3.8	4.8	5.9	40.1	96.1
October	14.1	5.6	80.7	106.4	35.5	70.0	251.5	563.7
November	4.5	3.8	20.5	3.3	r0.9	r1.4	1.3	r35.6
December	6.7	1.6	0.6	—	—	0.1	r1.4	10.4
1992—January	1.5	0.3	0.4	r0.1	0.4	0.6	r2.0	r5.2
February	5.4	2.9	3.3	5.0	2.6	1.8	3.1	24.2
<i>Twelve months ended—</i>								
February 1990	175.8	34.8	188.9	188.8	121.1	87.9	449.0	1,246.3
1991 r	135.4	85.2	536.8	137.2	62.3	106.3	261.1	1,324.2
1992	122.9	37.6	662.5	157.0	114.8	98.2	383.3	1,576.3
December 1989	164.8	34.2	201.1	186.7	117.0	70.7	427.9	1,202.4
1990	150.5	86.7	536.3	133.4	62.2	129.9	277.5	1,376.5
1991	129.6	37.1	664.0	169.3	r120.7	98.1	r391.8	r1,610.5

(a) More detailed industry information is available on request. (b) Comprises Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting; Electricity, gas and water; Wholesale and retail trade; Finance, property and business services; Public administration and defence; Community services; Recreation, personal and other services.

TABLE 3. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS : STATES AND TERRITORIES, AUSTRALIA, WORKING DAYS LOST(a)
('000)

Period	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
1990—									
December	6.3	19.4	3.0	1.1	2.2	0.8	—	1.4	34.1
1991—									
January	7.2	5.0	2.3	0.3	4.6	—	—	—	19.3
February	21.6	12.4	3.1	2.8	4.3	—	—	—	44.3
March	13.8	7.9	3.9	5.4	2.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	34.0
April	7.6	9.4	3.4	r4.0	3.2	0.5	1.5	0.9	r30.6
May	146.8	r14.0	5.4	4.9	39.4	1.6	r0.2	0.1	212.2
June	165.4	64.7	31.0	22.4	35.9	0.3	0.5	0.1	320.2
July	69.7	48.7	29.1	11.6	14.1	0.4	0.5	0.7	174.7
August	47.4	10.6	3.9	3.7	3.3	0.1	—	0.4	69.3
September	48.3	28.2	14.7	1.5	3.2	—	0.2	—	96.1
October	550.2	5.9	2.2	2.5	2.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	563.7
November	23.5	r1.5	r6.9	0.3	2.6	0.8	0.1	—	r35.6
December	4.9	0.9	0.8	—	3.8	—	—	—	10.4
1992—									
January	r3.7	r0.7	r0.5	—	0.3	—	—	—	r5.2
February	5.2	9.5	4.5	0.8	3.2	1.0	—	—	24.2
Twelve months ended—									
February 1990	586.0	400.3	92.5	35.9	106.9	9.3	6.1	9.3	1,246.3
1991	621.3	348.9	101.3	125.0	108.5	10.4	1.1	7.6	1,324.2
1992	1,086.3	201.8	106.2	57.1	113.8	5.4	3.3	2.3	1,576.3
December 1989	589.6	348.4	100.5	35.0	102.1	10.2	6.9	9.6	1,202.4
1990	622.9	391.2	107.9	125.8	108.4	10.7	1.7	7.9	1,376.5
1991	1,106.3	r209.1	106.6	r59.3	119.1	4.4	3.3	2.3	r1,610.5

(a) State by industry information is available on request.

TABLE 4. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS : INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA,
WORKING DAYS LOST PER THOUSAND EMPLOYEES FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDED(a)

Period	Manufacturing								All industries	
	Mining		Other	Metal products, machinery and equipment	Other	Construction	Transport and storage; Communication	Other industries (b)		
	Coal	Other								
<i>Twelve months ended—</i>										
1987—										
December	8,920	1,072	479	305	743	217	70	223		
1988—										
December	15,548	1,777	750	183	725	177	85	269		
1989—										
December	5,505	642	473	283	374	160	97	190		
1990—										
December	4,879	1,631	1,293	212	204	299	62	217		
1991—										
January	4,774	1,627	1,304	216	208	262	63	216		
February	4,379	1,613	1,310	220	208	245	59	210		
March	4,243	1,626	1,326	218	236	241	55	209		
April	4,263	1,639	1,347	227	r195	125	52	199		
May	3,915	1,483	1,760	227	198	68	36	206		
June	3,716	1,561	2,404	231	r259	79	42	254		
July r	3,787	1,593	2,694	230	342	83	44	277		
August r	4,444	1,603	2,729	217	338	80	45	279		
September r	4,931	1,383	2,337	197	336	90	50	256		
October	4,864	804	1,981	333	r431	235	101	291		
November	4,476	699	1,808	300	r423	237	93	268		
December	4,499	729	1,819	297	r423	238	90	265		
1992—										
January	4,402	723	1,834	r291	r412	238	90	263		
February	4,299	747	1,856	279	406	242	88	260		

(a) See paragraph 4 of the Explanatory Notes. (b) Comprises Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting; Electricity, gas and water; Wholesale and retail trade; Finance, property and business services; Public administration and defence; Community services; Recreation, personal and other services.

TABLE 5. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS : STATES AND TERRITORIES, AUSTRALIA,
WORKING DAYS LOST PER THOUSAND EMPLOYEES FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDED(a)

Period	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
<i>Twelve months ended—</i>									
1987—									
December	366	172	87	91	213	177	110	143	223
1988—									
December	341	214	336	93	299	118	158	112	269
1989—									
December	269	199	102	67	187	64	111	77	190
1990—									
December	283	226	111	236	200	67	26	62	217
1991—									
January	285	217	110	234	203	67	24	61	216
February	284	202	106	233	201	66	17	60	210
March	282	200	107	235	201	64	17	61	209
April	284	166	105	226	193	47	33	58	199
May	314	150	95	200	251	56	135	57	206
June	385	188	125	240	313	56	42	24	254
July r	411	212	152	259	335	51	48	28	277
August r	427	210	142	255	330	48	48	30	279
September r	379	209	143	193	317	48	51	30	256
October	555	167	126	139	241	31	151	30	291
November	527	138	117	113	221	33	50	29	268
December	528	128	114	111	224	28	50	18	265
1992—									
January	1528	126	112	111	216	28	50	18	263
February	521	124	114	108	214	35	49	18	260

(a) See paragraph 4 of the Explanatory Notes.

TABLE 6. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ENDING IN THE 12 MONTHS TO FEBRUARY 1992: AUSTRALIA,
REPORTED CAUSE, DURATION AND METHOD OF SETTLEMENT(a)

	Number of disputes(b)	Employees involved (directly and indirectly) ('000)	Working days lost ('000)
CAUSE OF DISPUTE			
Wages	74	29.5	36.4
Hours of work	11	2.1	3.7
Leave, pensions, compensation	40	10.1	26.1
Managerial policy	505	480.2	835.9
Physical working conditions	153	30.4	62.3
Trade unionism	110	18.5	27.5
Other(c)	92	580.6	599.8
Total	985	1,151.4	1,591.7
DURATION OF DISPUTE			
Up to and including 1 day	556	628.8	560.1
Over 1 and up to and including 2 days	224	324.8	448.8
Over 2 and less than 5 days	142	184.8	455.4
5 and less than 10 days	41	7.3	47.0
10 and less than 20 days	15	5.0	64.5
20 days and over	7	0.7	16.0
Total	985	1,151.4	1,591.7
METHOD OF SETTLEMENT			
Negotiation	165	70.7	159.1
State legislation	106	24.5	64.9
Federal and joint Federal-State legislation	109	262.6	538.4
Resumption without negotiation	592	791.2	822.3
Other methods	13	2.4	6.9
Total	985	1,151.4	1,591.7

(a) More detailed information by State and industry is available on request. (b) Disputes affecting more than one industry have been counted as a separate dispute in each industry. (c) Includes disputes not elsewhere categorised.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Introduction

The statistics in this publication relate to disputes which involved stoppages of work of ten working days or more at the establishments where the stoppages occurred. Ten working days is equivalent to the amount of ordinary time worked by ten people in one day, regardless of the length of stoppage, for example, 3,000 workers on strike for 2 hours would be counted as 750 working days lost (assuming they work an 8 hour day).

2. The statistics of working days lost relate to the losses due to industrial disputes only (as defined in paragraph 2 of the Glossary). Effects on other establishments, such as stand-downs because of lack of materials, disruption of transport services, power cuts, etc. are not included.

3. The statistics of industrial disputes are compiled mainly from data obtained from employers (both private and public sector), from trade unions and from reports of government authorities. Particulars of some stoppages may have been estimated and the statistics therefore should be regarded as giving only a broad measure of the extent of industrial disputes as defined above.

Change in methodology

4. The basis for the calculation of working days lost per thousand employees was changed in January 1987 to include estimates of employees from the Survey of Employment and Earnings. They are combined with estimates of the number of employees in agriculture and in private households, obtained from the Labour Force Survey. Estimates have been recalculated on this basis for each month back to June 1984 and are available on request. In issues of this publication prior to January 1987, the estimates of numbers of employees were based entirely on Labour Force Survey data. The effect of the change is minimal at the 'all industries' level but is quite significant, in some cases, for individual industry groups.

5. The basis for the calculation of the number of disputes was changed in December 1987 (see paragraph 2 of the Glossary). Before that date, where the causes of several disputes were the same (e.g. National Wage Case disputes) the disputes were counted as one dispute in each State or Territory in which they occurred, irrespective of whether they were directed or organised by one person or organisation, or whether the dispute occurred in more than one industry. The reason for the change was to align the method of counting the number of disputes with the International Labour Organisation guidelines. In accordance with this change in definition, estimates of the number of disputes shown in this bulletin for past periods have been revised. In issues of this publication prior to September 1988, the number of disputes were counted on the old basis. Unpublished estimates of the number of disputes have been revised on the new basis from January 1985 and are available on request. The number of employees involved and working days lost remain unchanged.

Reliability of estimates

6. Inaccuracies may occur because of imperfections in information provided by respondents or in processing by the ABS. Although considerable care is taken in questionnaire design; in the instructions given to respondents; and in editing the returns; these inaccuracies may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or a sample.

Other ABS publications

7. Users may also wish to refer to the following publications:

Labour Statistics, Australia (6101.0) — issued annually

The Labour Force, Australia, Preliminary (6202.0) — issued monthly

The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0) — issued monthly

Trade Union Statistics, Australia (6323.0) — issued annually

Trade Union Members, Australia, August 1990 (6325.0)

Employed Wage and Salary Earners, Australia (6248.0) — issued quarterly

Award Rates of Pay Indexes, Australia (6312.0) — issued monthly

Unpublished statistics

8. A range of unpublished data is also available on request including dispute details at more detailed industry levels, cross-classified by States/Territories, and finer cause of dispute and method of settlement categories than those published. Considerable time series exist for most variables. Inquiries regarding data availability and associated charges should be directed to Laura Smith on (06) 252 6561.

9. Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products, Australia* (1101.0). The ABS also issues, on Tuesdays and Fridays, a *Publications Advice* (1105.0) which lists publications to be released in the next few days. The Catalogue and Publications Advice are available from any ABS office.

Symbols and other usages

r estimates revised since last issue

— nil or rounded to zero

10. Where estimates have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

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GLOSSARY

Cause of dispute

The statistics of causes of industrial disputes relate to the reported main cause of the stoppage of work and not necessarily all causes that may have been responsible for the stoppage of work. For these reasons, the statistics do not reflect the relative importance of all causes of disputes as perceived by both employers and employees. The causes are classified from information supplied by employers and according to standards determined by the International Labour Organisation. The classification of causes is as follows:

Wages. Claims involving general principles relating to wages e.g. increase (decrease) in wages; variation in method of payment or combined claims relating to wages, hours or conditions of work in which the claim about wages is deemed to be the most important. Combined claims in which other claims are deemed to be the most important are included under the relevant cause. Disputes over award restructuring are included under managerial policy.

Hours of work. Claims involving general principles relating to hours of work e.g. decrease (increase) in hours; distribution of hours.

Leave, pensions, compensation. Claims involving general principles relating to holiday and leave provisions; pension and retirement provisions; workers' compensation provisions; insertion of penal clause provisions in awards.

Managerial policy. Disputes concerning the exercise of managerial control by employers e.g. terms and conditions of employment (other than disputes specifically about wages and hours); new awards; award restructuring; work practices; principles of promotion or deployment of staff including roster complaints and retrenchments; disciplinary matters including alleged victimization of union officials; employment of particular persons; disagreement with managerial decisions.

Physical working conditions. Disputes concerning physical working conditions and safety issues e.g. protective clothing and equipment; first aid services; uncomfortable working conditions; lack of, or the condition of, amenities; claims for assistance; shortage or poor distribution of equipment or material; condition of equipment; new production methods and equipment; arduous physical tasks.

Trade unionism. Disputes concerning employment of non-unionists, inter-union and intra-union disputes; sympathy stoppages in support of employees in another industry; recognition of union activities.

Other. Disputes concerning protests directed against persons or situations other than those relating to the employer/employee relationship e.g. political matters; fining and gaoling of persons; lack of work; lack of adequate transport; non-award public holidays; accidents and attendance at funerals. Stoppages for which no reason is given are also included in this category.

Disputes

2. For these statistics, an *industrial dispute* is defined as a withdrawal from work by a group of employees, or a refusal by an employer or a number of employers to permit some or all of their employees to work, each withdrawal or refusal being made in order to enforce a demand, to resist a demand, or to express a grievance.

3. A dispute affecting several establishments is counted as a single dispute if it is organised or directed by one person or organisation in each State or Territory in which it occurs; otherwise it is counted as a separate dispute at each establishment (in each State or Territory) and in each industry in which it occurred. Prior to December 1987 disputes were counted differently (refer to paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes for details).

4. When there is a return to work between stoppages over the same issue, and the return to work is for less than two complete calendar months, the stoppages are counted as a single dispute. When the return to work is for two or more calendar months, the dispute is considered to have ended at the time of the return to work. Should a subsequent stoppage occur, it is counted as a new dispute.

5. Information is recorded concerning all industrial disputes where ten or more working days are lost (see paragraph 1 of the Explanatory Notes). Included in these statistics are the following types of industrial disputes:

- unauthorised stopwork meetings;
- unofficial strikes;
- sympathetic strikes (e.g. strikes in support of a group of workers already on strike);
- political or protest strikes;
- general strikes;
- work stoppages initiated by employers (e.g. lockouts); and
- rotating or revolving strikes (i.e. strikes which occur when workers at different locations take turns to stop work).

Excluded from these statistics are work-to-rules, go-slows, bans (e.g. overtime bans) and sit-ins. In addition, industrial disputes in which employees resign are deemed to have been resolved. Statistics on those disputes will cease to be collected from the date of the employees' resignations.

Disputes in progress

6. *Disputes in progress* refers to all disputes occurring within a particular calendar month or year. These disputes may:

- start in the previous month or year and continue into the period being measured, or
- begin and end in the period being measured, or
- begin in the period being measured and continue into the next period.

Duration of dispute

7. The *duration* of a dispute is the average number of working days lost per employee involved in the dispute. The duration of the dispute is calculated by dividing the total number of working days lost in the dispute by the number of employees involved (both directly and indirectly).

Employees

8. *Employees* refer to wage and salary earners only. Excluded are persons who are self-employed (e.g. building sub-contractors, owner-drivers of trucks) and employers.

9. *Employees directly involved* are those who actually participated in the dispute in order to enforce or resist a demand or to express a grievance.

10. *Employees indirectly involved* are those who ceased work at the establishment where the stoppages occurred, but who are not themselves parties to the dispute. Employees who ceased work at establishments other than those where the stoppages occurred are excluded. See paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes.

11. *Total employees involved* for any period of time are obtained by adding together the number of employees involved in each dispute in the period. For any period of time the figures may include details of the same employees involved in more than one dispute. The longer the period of reference, the more chance there is of some double counting in the number of employees involved. Where there are varying numbers of employees involved during the progress of a dispute, the figures of employees involved relate to the largest number of individual employees involved on any one day. Generally, the *total* number of employees involved for each year will equal the sum of the total number of employees involved in the first month of a year plus the number of employees *newly* involved in subsequent months. Differences between monthly and annual totals can occur due to the temporary cessation of stoppages which resume in subsequent months. Employees re-involved in this type of dispute are not classified as employees *newly* involved in stoppages in the second period in which the dispute occurs.

Method of settlement

12. Statistics of the *method of settlement* of industrial disputes relate to the *method directly responsible for ending the stoppage of work* as reported and not necessarily to the method (or methods) responsible for settling all matters in dispute. For these reasons, they do not reflect the relative importance of the work of various industrial tribunals

operating under State and Federal legislation. The classification of method of settlement is as follows:

Negotiation. Private negotiation between the parties involved, or their representatives, without the intervention or assistance of authorities constituted under State or Federal industrial legislation.

State legislation. Intervention or assistance of an industrial authority or authorities created by or constituted under State conciliation and arbitration or wages board legislation, or reference to such authorities or compulsory or voluntary conference. Intervention, assistance or advice of State government officials or inspectors.

Federal and joint Federal-State legislation. Compulsory or voluntary conference or by intervention or assistance, of, or reference to, the industrial relation commissions created by or constituted under the Industrial Relations Act, Coal Industry Acts, Stevedoring Industry Act, and other acts such as the Navigation Act; Public Service Arbitration Act. Intervention, assistance or advice of Federal government officials or inspectors.

Resumption without negotiation. This category may include some disputes which are settled subject to subsequent negotiation of a formal nature, such as industrial court hearings. Stop-work meetings are included, and this category may also include disputes settled by 'resumption' as stated, but about which no further information is available.

Other methods. Mediation; filling places of employees on strike or locked out; closing establishments permanently; dismissal or resignation of employees.

Working days lost

13. *Working days lost* refer to working days lost by employees directly and indirectly involved in the dispute and figures are generally as reported by parties to the dispute. For some disputes working days lost are estimated on the basis of the number of employees involved and the duration of the dispute.

Working days lost per thousand employees

14. *Working days lost per thousand employees* are calculated for the 12 month period from working days lost and estimates of employees obtained from the ABS Survey of Employment and Earnings and the ABS Labour Force Survey. Refer to paragraph 4 of the Explanatory Notes for details of the way in which these measures are calculated, and the change in the method of calculation from 1987.

